

The Press and Banner

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

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WM. P. GREENE, Editor

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FIGHTING PELLAGRA IN INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES

The United States Public Health Service has reached the conclusion that pellagra is caused from an imperfect, or a one-sided diet, and that it can in most cases be cured by proper diet. The experience of medical men who have studied and watched the disease and sought for its cause and cure, we believe, will be in accord, at least to a great extent, with the conclusion reached.

The fact that the disease has been more often found in industrial communities, where there are no cows, no butter, no gardens, and where the diet is one-sided and practically the same for every day in the year, than in other localities, goes a long way to prove that the Public Health Service is on the right track. Whether they have discovered the sole cause of the disease or not, they have given us ground for beginning a fight to stamp out the scourge in this section of the country.

We have believed for a long time that the corporations in this state which own and rent out the homes in which their operatives reside, and which expect these people to reside in these homes, near their places of work, should be required by statute to give to these people real homes; and this they do not do when the people are huddled together in a small village, with no dividing line between the houses, with no garden fenced off for the families, and no back yard in which the children can play and feel that they are at home. We have believed and now believe, that if these corporations are to expect or require their operatives to reside on the corporations grounds, then they should be required to lay off to each household at least an acre of land, on which to operate a garden, keep and maintain a cow, and other animals, and to raise poultry, and that the different lots should be securely fenced.

We have had this idea for the reason that a great many poor people have been driven by poverty and otherwise from the farms to these industrial communities, and they have not been accustomed to living as they are required to do in these villages; and because every girl in the land is entitled to have a place to play, and every boy a place to fight, which is their very own. But now that the cause of pellagra is at least in some degree attributable to the fact that people are thus huddled together where they cannot have the common necessities of good health, it becomes the duty of the law-abiding power more than ever to make such requirements of the corporations as shall enable every head of a family to keep a cow with which to supply the family with milk and butter, a place to grow peas and beans, raise chickens and have plenty of eggs and other things necessary in fighting the disease of pellagra. Having made these provisions for the people, the corporations should require the people who work for them to comply with the reasonable requirements for promoting good health as above indicated, and should refuse employment to those people who refuse to avail themselves of the opportunities thus given them just as they should not allow a man to live in their villages who refuses to send their children to school, or to properly take care of his dependent family.

The fact is that the corporation of the class indicated which shall buy up lands in the neighborhood of its plant, divide the same up into one, two and three or five acre lots, and sell them at actual cost to its operatives, and help them to build and own their own homes, will have gone a long way towards securing a better and more dependable class of workmen, and in addition will be adjudged by the public to have grasped in some degree the great opportunity given it to lighten the labors of the laboring and to help carry the load in life for the helpless. A better understanding will come about between capital and labor when capital shows more thought for the physical, moral and financial well-being of labor because then labor will sympathize and appreciate the worries and trials of those who administer the funds of the capitalists.

OUR APOLOGY TO KING KOSBY

When we wrote up "Cotton Patch" for uncle Jim last week it was not our purpose to discriminate against our good friends, George Mann and T. C. Beaudrot. We only mentioned "Cotton Patch" first because uncle

Jim was anxious that his connection with the races be fully explained.

Well, brothers Mann and Beaudrot had the same idea as uncle Jim, and that was to slip into the races with something up their sleeves, beat all the other horses before they knew who was in the races and swipe up some easy money. Tom Cosby gave George a tip as to how the trick could be turned. He told him about the black horse he had been driving to his hack at night for about ten years, and in order to keep everything secret George came down at night to see Tom trot the horse. Well, there was no doubt about it, that horse could trot faster than anything George had ever seen in the Nation, or that Beaudrot had heard tell of in Greenwood. So by giving Tom a good, sound, gentle, well-broke, young colt, three years old, flax tail and mane, he at last consented to let George have "King Kosby."

Well, the next thing to do was to get the proper harness. George got in communication with a man who had a line of racers' harness to sell, and after being properly convinced that the harness has a good deal to do with how a horse runs, George parted with the biggest end of a bale of cotton for Maud S. set, with silver trimmings, proper trappings, accessories, frills and furbelows. Beaudrot had read in a race horse journal that the gentleman loaned to George that there was a certain kind of shoes, costing a dollar each, which a horse should wear in a race if he wanted to be a winner; so George ordered off for these and Beaudrot, in order to keep everything perfectly secret put the shoes on himself, and strictly according to directions.

Well, the races began. George knew that Will Ferguson was a little suspicious that he had been holding "King Kosby" back in the practice races, and he was afraid that Will had been doing the same thing with "Cotton Patch", as for the rest of the horses, George was perfectly easy. "King Kosby" took his place in the race and when the pistol fired he lit out, but it didn't take George and Beaudrot long to see that while a country horse can run like a scared cat barefooted on a country road with no clothes on, when you put him in a race with Sunday shoes on him and a full set of town harness, there is nothing doing. So "King Kosby" went around, or partly around, once, until he came to the gate, where he slanted through the opening just behind "Cotton Patch", and hiked it to Beaudrot's shop to get those shoes taken off as they were pinching his feet, and to get rid of the harness which had already galled him so badly. "King Kosby" is still boarding at the Beaudrot horse-hospital, in charge of Dr. O'Bryant, where he is looked upon daily by George and Beaudrot with profanity in their looks and disgust in their language.

The night after the races George was down town with the other horse-men and he heard Jim Raysor tell a crowd of fellows from Donalds how a lot of "Rubes" always turn up at a county fair with a bunch, of plugs which they think can run, and what a good living he had made during the last several years beating them with a few old race horses he picks up here and there for a small price.

Which caused George to remark to Beaudrot in one of their private conferences in the back room of the shop when they were figuring up the expenses, that "A cobbler should stick to his last."

GOOD WORK.

Supervisor Stevenson is doing some good and much needed work on the Due West road just above Bethlehem church. The road at this point has been very narrow for a long time and it has been impossible to do the right kind of work on it, or to keep it in proper shape even with plenty of work. Recently the Supervisor has commenced to widen the road and is making it about thirty feet in width. When the work is completed it will be found that the road will be kept in good shape at one-half the cost. We believe that some of the hills near the creek could be avoided by grading the road up the branch instead of having it go over the hill as at present. If this could be done it would have the effect of getting rid of the worst piece of road between Abbeville and Due West.

When the Supervisor finishes widening the road, it will be a good time for the neighborhood to get together and thoroughly sand the road, and make permanent arrangements for keeping the road dragged after every rain. Nothing makes a community desirable or respectable more than good roads and nothing helps more to improve the looks and price of the adjoining lands.

MONEY TO LEND.

I am now in a position to make loans of from one to ten thousand dollars, on terms of from five to twenty years on farm lands in Abbeville County.

C. E. WILLIAMSON,
Special Agent Union-Central Life Ins. Co., Abbeville, S. C.

HIGH PRICES FOR GUANO NEXT YEAR

Savannah, Ga.—There is a good big wear in prospect for the fertilizer manufacturers and mixers, according to prediction made here, and the belief now seems to be that they will sell everything they can make in spite of high prices.

Indications are that fertilizer prices will be higher the coming season than in many a year, a fact to which several causes are contributing. The absence of potash supplies since German shipments have been cut off on account of the European war, has created the necessity for devising some other forms of fertilizers with as much potash as possible. There will be no fertilizer, however, with any large amount of potash in it; in fact, the percentage will be extraordinarily small.

Inquiries as to what effect this may have on crops has brought forth little more information than that one shall have to wait and see. They may do well on other fertilizers, and, under favorable conditions, gather such potash as they need from the soil itself.

Another thing that has contributed to the high price of fertilizers is the short cotton crop and consequently the scarcity of cotton seed meal. Cotton seed are now selling around \$40 a ton, and the meal, after the removal of the oil and hulls, is bringing \$83 per ton or more right along. This is an increase of nearly \$10 a ton in the past six or eight weeks. There is considerable meal held in the hands of speculators, but it is stated that the fertilizer manufacturers have secured about all they need.

Then acid phosphate has jumped up from \$8 a ton at interior points to \$12. This attributed partly at least to the extraordinary demand for sulphuric acid on the part of the manufacturers of explosives, so that comparatively little of it was obtainable for fertilizer purposes.

Other materials, such as dried blood tankage and the like, have advanced accordingly, and these have been nearly all sold out. While the advance in these latter products has not been so great as in others it has been material, and will have weight in determining a higher price for the finished product.

Nitrate of soda is generally used only as a top dressing, but it is extremely valuable for many classes of crops. A few months ago it was selling at a fraction above \$2 a hundred at Savannah and other Atlantic ports. Today it is quoted at \$2.77, and promises to go still higher. One of the factors in increasing the price of this product has been the closing of the Panama canal to traffic on account of the land slides in Culebra cut. Cargoes of nitrate from Chile were waiting to come through the canal just as it was closed. These must either be sent across the isthmus by rail or sent around the cape at a greatly increased expense.

So it would appear that almost every item of expense that enters into the finished fertilizer has been largely increased this year anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent, and the farmer must pay accordingly.

The general belief here is that conditions will result in fertilizers costing the farmers the coming season about 33 per cent more than for 1914 which was the biggest year they have ever had in Georgia.

ECLIPSE CAPTURED BY BRITISH SHIP

New York, Oct. 28.—The six warrant officers of the interned German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, who escaped from Norfolk, October 10 on the yacht Eclipse, were captured at sea by a British warship, according to a letter received here today. The letter was sent to William Wolff, a New York manufacturer, by his mother-in-law, who was a passenger on the steamer Bermudian which left New York for Hamilton last Wednesday.

According to the letter, the Bermudian was stopped a short distance from its destination by a British cruiser which engaged the passenger vessel in wireless conversation. The substance of the talk as told by the wireless operator of the Bermudian was that the cruiser, the identity of which is not given, had overtaken the missing Eclipse at sea, made prisoners of the German officers and sunk the yacht. The letter gave no other details.

Reports in shipping circles here for several days said the yacht had been captured by a British cruiser believed to have been H. M. S. Melbourne.

All persons having claims against the Estate of G. A. Visanska will present the same, duly attested, and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned at the office of the Rosenberg Mercantile Company, Abbeville, S. C.

Julius M. Visanska,
Samuel A. Visanska,
Walter W. Visanska,
Ernest L. Visanska,
Qualified Executors.

BE IN STYLE

It pays to be in style. It makes any man feel better, look better, work better. Good clothes are not an extravagance but an investment—an economy, too, if you buy them here. A very few dollars spent in improving your appearance will bring you dividends of satisfaction and efficiency. You can dress as well as anyone if you buy wisely. Come in and let us show you. Our

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The suits are conservative or English in style. The cloths are in plain colors, neat effects, mixtures, or the popular plaid stripes. Plain and patch pockets.

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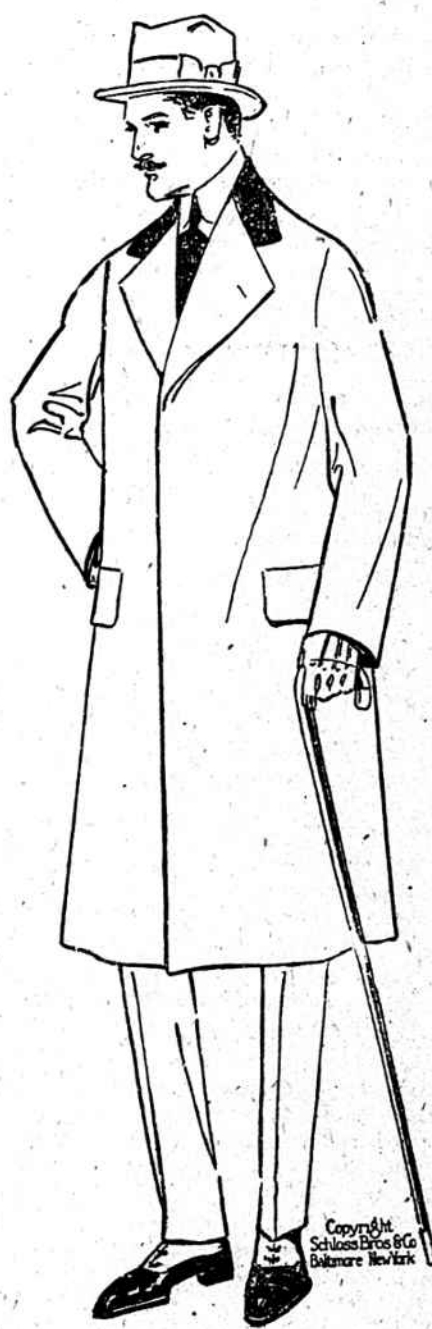
A word about the fit. No matter how you are built, whether you are tall or short, stout or slim, we have models built specially for you.

And when it comes to Quality, we have an unanswerable argument. These stylish clothes represent the best efforts of famous tailoring houses of the grade of Schloss Bros. & Co., and others of that class, long known as the makers of the highest grade garments money can buy.

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